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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR TABLE
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[a82]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1908. [a1375-4]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. [1374]

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BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT LEATHER.

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Hongkong, 28th October, 1908. [a32]

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[a45]



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Hongkong, 14th November, 1908.

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Hongkong. [a1565]



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Hongkong, 6th November, 1908.

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Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. 1019

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Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 28

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THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1261

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Consultation Free.
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Every Comfort.
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CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
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Hot and Cold Water throughout.
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.
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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1475]

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[a41]

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"CLAREMONT"
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Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. [1326]

NOTICE.

THE Band of FURST BISMARCK will
play during and after Dinner on THURSDAY,
the 10th inst., at the ORIENTAL HOTEL.

M. MATTHAËY.

Proprietress.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1908. [a1268]

"BOA VISTA" (HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA). MACAO.

THE Hotel is under European manage-
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food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.
All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of
a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers
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Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.
Two steamers (S.S. An and Sui Tai) daily to
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both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."
For Terms, apply to
THE MANAGER.

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MACAO.

MANAGER—MR. H. N. BEAUPAIRE.

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experienced European Supervision.

GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.

Every information and Special attention given

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WM. FARMER,

Proprietor.

[a1625]

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No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Telegraphic Address: PRESS.
Cables: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 54. Telephone No. 14.

BIRTHS.

On December 2nd, at Shanghai, the wife of Mr. YOUNG, of a son.

On December 3rd, at Shanghai, the wife of J. OWEN, of a son.

DEATHS.

On December 3rd, at Shanghai, JOHN CHRISTOPHER NICHOLAS, late of I. M. Customs Service, aged 40 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 8TH, 1908.

One of the peculiarities of the situation in the "Hither East," as Europe has decided to call for the once the countries bordering on Turkey and Persia, is that the smaller Powers, who have everything to lose in a contest, and whose present existence depends on the goodwill of their bigger neighbors, are actually those who talk loudest and strongest of going to war in pursuance of their presumed "rights." Many of these presumed rights, if placed under the category of "desirable," are in themselves reasonable enough; and, if put forward with a due sense of international perspective, could scarcely be refused by the common sense of Europe at large; but under the heading of "demand" have yet no basis whatever in either reason or past history. If, like the image of Artemis at Ephesus, the whole of the Balkan peninsula had fallen a few weeks ago from heaven, certain logical considerations might well be taken into account, which at present in the light of tradition and history are hardly open to discussion. Looking at the map of the country, for instance, it is hardly logical that Austria-Hungary should hold practically the whole sea coast of Montenegro, and the principality should have to content with the "Black

Mountains" behind; legally the Austro-Hungarian claim proceeds from causes that were valid long centuries before such a nation as Montenegro, or even Turkey herself, had even been heard of in the European family of States. Still, it is perfectly reasonable and logical that Montenegro should plead that in all equity, the European concourse, who some thirty years ago placed Austria-Hungary in possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina should, before agreeing to their final inclusion in the Dual Monarchy, require that the latter should make some reasonable adjustment of a hardship—an adjustment which, while immo-ly benefiting Montenegro, should do no injury of the slightest amount to Austria herself. Though Montenegro herself has been nothing to give in exchange, the European concourse has really something very tangible, so that the way is open to a very regular interchange.

Again it is quite natural that Serbia should have some feelings of jealousy at seeing Austro-Hungary seeking to advance her influence into the district about Novi Bazar: young as a nation as is Serbia, Austria in these regions is equally young, and neither historically nor ethnologically has she any prescriptive rights whatever. Serbia, if we are to lay any weight in the argument on affinity of race, has certainly the prior claim. But it is not always consistent with the best interests of the world generally, nor often of the peoples themselves, that these presumed racial distinctions should be elevated into national questions; and in any case Serbia is not in a position to carry on an aggressive war against the Dual Monarchy, so that altogether, having a case not altogether clear, and having no sufficient power at her back to proceed to the arbitrament of war, it would have been wiser for her to leave her case in the hands of some friendly Power. Notwithstanding that through her own fault she has not been altogether a *persona grata* amongst the other Powers, there has evidently been a desire in many influential quarters to give her a fair hearing. Now, as we have before observed, this question of the eventual position amongst the European Powers of the Balkan Peninsula will one of these days become the absorbing question of the hour. At present it is a Heptachy, wherein Wallachia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Austria for Bosnia, Montenegro, Greece, and Turkey, are all maneuvering for a place; it is much as the

present bickering shows how far off is such a development. The wiser of the Great Powers, with the evidence before them that a war once broken out could not fail of becoming general, and dividing Europe into hostile camps; and having the lesson of the Thirty Years' War before their eyes, refrained from becoming entangled in the strife, and it would have been well if the Emperor of Germany had shown the same reticence. There was so little of world-wide interest in the whole affair, nothing more, in fact, than the preliminary drawing of lots for first innings, that had it not been for the indiscrete announcement of the German Emperor that he intended to back Austria, the affair would by this time have dwindled to a mere diplomatic contest. Unfortunately, most of the rulers concerned immediately were inexperienced, and pricked their ears at the mere suggestion of a scrimmage. To their credit Wallachia and Greece kept cool, and Turkey allowed herself to be guided; but the PRINCE OF BULGARIA, tickled at the suggestion of a real crown, the Archduke FRANCIS FERDINAND, ambitious of posing as a monarch before his time, the not over-wise KING PEREY of SERBIA with his rumpageous son of a Crown Prince, and lastly the PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO, anxious to pose before his royal relations as a real monarch, already fancied themselves Saladin in the new development of the East. Fortunately France and England, neither of whom had interests outside the preservation of peace, were able to persuade Russia and Italy to stand aloof, so that the danger of the fire spreading was reduced within comparatively narrow limits, but an unpleasantness of uncertainty, and a conviction that no promise, however apparently binding, on the part of any one of the Powers can in the present condition of opinion be relied on from day to day, keeps the whole of Europe in a turmoil.

There is no doubt that within the century, possibly within the next generation, the dominion of the Balkan Peninsula, by whatever name it may at the time be called, will be one of the momentous issues to be tried in the New Europe which is approaching. It is hardly likely that any of the present Great Powers will stand by and quietly see it annexed by any other. It is at the same time hardly conceivable that the present position within the peninsula itself contains the elements of stability. The present restlessness of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro is only the outcome of natural causes; each naturally seeking to advance its own individual interests; but although these simmerings and seethings may lead to grumblings and bickerings, in the absence of any commanding mind, there is really nothing to cause alarm. When that individual in course of event does, however, arise then must come the inevitable struggle for the mastery of the Peninsula. Never from the dawn of history has it been the lot of the lands between the Danube and Cape Matapan to be inhabited by a homogeneous population. They have, in fact, been in all ages one of the back-washes of humanity. According to the ancient tale told by HERODOTUS, the strange lady of Hylaea, half human, half monster, bore to Hercules three sons, and he who could draw the bow left behind by the hero up to the head was to inhabit the land, while the others had to remove to other climes. The story has been re-enacted in every age since, and the Balkan land has been the scene of contest of Skyth, Sarmatian, and Hunn, each with its own peculiar characteristics as fawn, or yellow, or swarthy indications prevailed. The powerful grip of the Roman Empire was never able to weld into one the jarring elements; and the contest as to who it shall finally hold the substantial prize of the championship remains still open for the most redoubtable of the claimants. Its conquest by the Osmanlis, and its absorption in the Turkish empire, was but an interlude in the long drama which has left but little trace remaining; the Turk has in fact become a practically negligible factor in the problem, which still remains as it has done for some three thousand years one of this unsolved riddles of the age.

The A.D.C. gives its "final performance of 'A Country Girl' to night.

The Colony remains free from communicable disease. Not a single case came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health last week.

H. M. ships *Thistle* and *Nightingale* were at Hankow on the 27th ultimo, H.M.S. *Florida* was at Kinkiang the following day, and H.M. ships *Brimar* and *Bramble* and one French man-of-war were at Anking on the 29th idem.

Mr. Archibald Rose, who has been in charge of the Shipping Office, of the

At the Magistracy yesterday six men who had previously been charged with doing grievous bodily harm to a Chinese were charged with murder, as the man had since died in the hospital. They were remanded.

For the information of all who were unable to obtain copies of the issues of the *Daily Press* containing the report of St. Andrew's Ball, and the A.D.C. performance, we may mention that these reports are re-produced in the *Hongkong Weekly Press*, published for despatch by to-day's mail.

A slight fire took place at a cattle shed at the rear of Mr. Ho Tung's residence in Seymour Road on Saturday night. Fortunately the outbreak was noticed by a constable who gave the alarm and in a short time the No. 3 Police Station fire brigade was in attendance and extinguished the flames. Six cattle were in the shed.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 6th December, 1908, shows that of non-Chinese there were 245 to the Library and 147 to the Museum and of Chinese 131 to the former and 1,928 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 376 persons and the Museum by 1,075.

Stella Brunsfield, of 49 Hollywood Road, appeared at the Magistracy yesterday to prosecute her boy for embezzling \$20. Apparently the money had been collected by the boy who, however, failed to hand it over, alleging that his wages, amounting to \$20, had not been paid. Mr. Otto Kong Sing was for the defence. The hearing was remanded.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy yesterday to consider an application from O. E. Owen for a publican's licence for premises at 30 Elgin Road, Kowloon, under the sign of the Kowloon Hotel. The application was granted. The Magistrates present were Mr. J. R. Wood (who presided), Captain Bodeley, and Mr. Bowen Rowlands.

A bill setting aside the sum of four million pesos for the construction of four Philippine cruisers is to be presented to the Assembly at its next session. It will be proposed that these cruisers be purchased from the United States government if possible and if there should be none available that the keels of four be laid down immediately upon the passage of the bill in the United States.

The American Consular staff at Shanghai is to be augmented by the appointment of two interpreters, holding the rank of Vice-Consul-General. These appointments have been given to Mr. Butler, the present Mixed Court Assessor, and Mr. Willard B. Hall, Vice-Consul in charge at Canton. The appointees will each perform the duties of interpreter, and in addition will share the work at the Mixed Court.

Vienna papers point out that the appointment of Baron Call von Rosenburg and Culmbach, the chief of the first section of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, who was Minister of Commerce in the Koerber Cabinet (1900-1906), to be Ambassador to Tokyo, was prompted by the desire of the Government to foster especially Austria-Hungary's commercial relations to Japan.

The Mitsui Bishi firm is now constructing a paper mill at Toroku, Formosa, having purchased about six million taels of ground there last spring. The Company invests Y.300,000 for the present, and will increase its capital up to one million yen as the business progresses. Materials may be secured from the vicinity of Toroku. The mill will begin work from July or August next year.

Within a few weeks of his departure from Shanghai, Col. Watson is receiving many well-earned tributes to the work he has carried through while connected with the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. The Portuguese Co. S.V.C. showed their appreciation of his services in a signal way last week when they met and handed over to the retiring commandant a handsome silver afternoon tea service. The function took place in the Portuguese Club, when there was a very large attendance of volunteers and the general public.

Mr. Edward Beart who has officiated for many years as stage manager for the Yokohama A. D. C., and according to Mr. E. C. Davis (President of the Club), has won, in all the ports of the Far East, a vicarious reputation as the stage manager par excellence, was presented recently by the members of the Club with a handsome cigar box of hammered silver on the occasion of his seventieth birthday. With all due respect to Mr. Davis and to Mr. Beart, we beg to claim that in Mr. John Robertson, Hongkong enjoys the distinction of having "the stage manager par excellence in the Far East." All who have seen "A Country Girl" will, we are sure, support the claim.

An impudent case of snatching was investigated at the Magistracy yesterday. The complainant, a gun layer on the German cruiser "Fuerst Bismarck," left the German Tavern in Des Vaux Road about 11 o'clock on Saturday and entered a ricksha. He had only gone a little way when he felt a tug at his waistcoat, and on looking down saw that his chain had disappeared but that his watch was still in his pocket. P.C. Langan, who was on duty at the time, saw a gaudy following the ricksha, but thinking he was another runner paid no attention until he saw the man leave the ricksha and run under the verandah, practically into his arms. The chain was not found on the coolie. His Worship (Mr. Wood) after hearing the evidence, decided to convict and sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment.

The proprietors of an organ of the Chinese revolutionists in Tokyo have been prosecuted on a charge of sedition. The organ is a republican form of government in China. In the course of the trial the defendants were asked to explain the article and what government it was they objected to. They replied that the reference was to the Chinese Government and that they considered the time had come when China should have a form of government similar to that of the United States and Switzerland. The trial was then continued in private, such a course being deemed advisable for the public good. The Public Prosecutor demanded that the defendant should be severely punished. A large number of Chinese students assembled near the court-house and threatened disturbances, but were kept in check by a strong force of police.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

At 1 o'clock yesterday at Government House His Excellency received the Austrian Consul who conveyed to His Excellency a telegraphic message received from his Government expressing thanks for his Excellency's cordial congratulations on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

His Excellency yesterday entertained Rear-Admiral and Lady Cooper, Consul and Mrs. von Wiser and Flag-Lieut. R. Wiegandt to luncheon at Government House.

PROPOSED ELECTRIC TRAMWAY AT SWATOW.

According to the prospectus the proposed electric tramway between Swatow and Ch'eng-chai is to be thirty li long. It is anticipated there will be a good passenger traffic and the possibility of goods transport service is held in view. The capital is to be \$300,000. Bridging two branches of the river Han will be an expensive part of the work.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of this Council was held at the Board Room on the 17th November when there were present—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), Huang Ts'an-chew, W. Kruse, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary (Mr. C. Berkeley Mitchell). Ordinary routine business was transacted.

The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last hearing:—
Summons—Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 7; Throwing rubbish &c. into the public drains 2; Creating a disturbance 2; Infringement of trade mark 1; Assault 2; Debt 1. Summary Arrests—Grossly ill-treating a woman 1; Theft 1; Committing a nuisance 1; Breach of Opium Regulations 6; Hawking without a license 1; Drunk and creating a disturbance 2; Uttering counterfeit coin 1; Housebreaking 2.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]
THE "NEAR EASTERN" SITUATION.

LONDON, December 7th.
The situation in the "Near East" is improving as Austria is giving way.

ANOTHER REFORM BILL.

FEMALE ENFRANCHISEMENT.

LONDON, December 7th.

The Government promises to introduce a democratic reform bill admitting female enfranchisement.

ANTI-SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

LONDON, December 7th.

As the result of the campaign opened in the autumn the anti-Socialist movement in Great Britain is increasing.

[BREITEN'S SERVICE.]
THE REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, December 4th.

The report of the Lords Committee on the Reform of the House of Lords recommends that persons entitled to sit in the House of Lords be called Lords of Parliament, the peerage alone not carrying such right; that the hereditary peers elect two hundred representatives for the duration of each parliament—Bishops to be represented by the Archbishops and eight elected Bishops; the self governing colonies by nominees of their respective governments. The power to create peers to be restricted, and among the persons entitled to sit without elections, ex-Governors of New Zealand, the Cape Colony, Hongkong and the Straits being included.

ITALY.

LONDON, December 5th.

The Italian Chamber has voted confidence in the Government by 297 to 140. After a speech, Signor Tittoni, sympathising with Serbia and Montenegro, whom however he was only able to support diplomatically, the Premier strongly criticised the procedure between Austria and Italy re the eventual annexation of Bosnia; the question of session was never raised by the Triplie.

GERMANY AND JAPAN IN FAR EAST.

LONDON, December 5th.

The *Morning Post* correspondent in Shanghai wires that the Wai-wu-pu learns that Germany and Japan propose to conclude an agreement relating to the Far East.

TYPHOON FEARS.

Yesterday the typhoon signals were hoisted and the event naturally caused no little excitement, at it is most unusual that a typhoon should be in the vicinity so late in the year. At night the red cone and drum were replaced by the three vertical green lights.

Steamers coming from the south report having experienced very rough weather and many of them were twenty-four hours late. The French Mail made a better trip than was expected and got in only a few hours late.

It was thought in the early part of the day that the typhoon was heading straight for the colony and the weather wise predicted that if it came the visitation would be particularly severe. Certainly the signs were confirmatory of this gloomy prognostication but as the night advanced without the storm breaking upon us it was evident that we had again escaped.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 7th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in Luzon, and fallen slightly on the S. coast of China.

The typhoon which appears to be situated about midway between the W. coast of Luzon and the Paracels has moved to the N.W. since yesterday. It is unlikely that this course will be maintained in the face of the anticyclonic area which now covers Central and Northern China. Probably the disturbance will fill up gradually.

Gradients are steep along the China coast generally, and N. and N.E. gales may be expected in the Formosa Channel and very bad weather over the N. part of the China Sea.

Red Cone point downwards and Drum hoisted (indicates a typhoon S.E. of the Colony beyond 300 miles).

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
Hongkong & Neighbourhood. (*) N.E. gales.
Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between. Same as No. 1.
Hongkong and Lamocks. N. gale.
Hongkong and Hainan. N. gale.

(*) N. and N.E. winds, strong to a gale, fair at first, some rain later.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 7th December.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR F. PIGOTT).

AN EXECUTOR'S LIABILITY.

Li Sing, trader, 121 Des Vaux Road Central, brought an action against Mahomed Ally and A. & V. Apear, executors under the will of Sadiok Hajee Ismail, to recover \$1,800, amount deposited under a lease made between the deceased and Li Sing, together with \$309.10 paid by plaintiff at the request of defendants for certain repairs to property, the total claim amounting to \$2,109.10. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Stevenson, from the office of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

The defendants set off that they had to employ an architect by reason of the neglect of the plaintiff to put the premises in repair. Further, defendants paid into court \$1,672 to avoid further litigation.

His Lordship—There should be a counter claim.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—We have deducted the amount from the total.

His Lordship—That is not good pleading.

Sir Henry—We will take it that they have counter claimed.

His Lordship—What is the issue? As to the security?

Sir Henry—No. They say we have spent too much money.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—That is all.

His Lordship—Is there no special point?

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai—No.

Sir Henry—They admit their liability. They say we have charged too much.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for \$1909.10.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING JUDGE).

AN INTERPRETER'S EXPENSES.

Charles Hing brought an action against Cheung Kai and four others to recover \$535.50 balance due for services rendered as interpreter, and hotel expenses. Mr. Holbrow appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Morrell for four of the defendants.

After hearing evidence, his Honour adjourned the case till Friday.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

MOSLEM RECREATION CLUB V. LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

The above teams met in a friendly match on Sunday which resulted in a win for the former by 6 runs. Scores:—

A. G. Saffad, b F. Britto	13
S. A. Saffad, b F. Britto	8
M. B. Saffad, b F. Britto	8
H. Hartman, b Lopes	12
X. Abbas, b Lopes	14
A. M. Saffad, b Lopes	14
A. Abbas, b Lopes	0
A. R. Saffad, b Lopes	7
N. M. B. Saffad, b Lopes	2
A. Kader, b Lopes	1
Extras	4
Total	74

F. H. Hyndman, c Abbas	4
F. Bora, b M. Saffad	28
L. G. Cordeiro, c Ismail, b Saffad	13
J. C. V. Saffad, b M. Saffad	1
J. G. Saffad, b M. Saffad	2
J. G. Saffad, b M. Saffad	1
F. K. Britto, c Abbas	1
F. Y. Saffad, b Abbas	7
C. Lopes, b Abbas	2
C. Rodrigues, b Abbas	0
H. Romedice, b Abbas	0
Extras	1
Total	68

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

The fixtures for Saturday next are:

Y.M.C.A. v. R.A.M.C. Corpl. Edwards, referee. Military Ground, 2.45.

R.E. v. Lusitano. Gunner Marsh, referee. Military Ground, 4.15.

Naval Yard v. Buffs. Sapper Leigh, referee. Naval Ground, 2.30.

At the meeting of the Association Football League last night an application was received from the Boys Own Club, a new organisation, to enter the league. It was proposed that the application be held in abeyance until the decision of the R.F.A. be ascertained, but it was ultimately decided to admit the new club.

The league table is as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Pts.
H.A.M.C.	1	0	0	1	0	2	2
Y.M.C.A.	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
Naval Yard	1	0	0	1	2	1	1
Buffs.	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Royal Engineers	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Lusitano	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
R.F.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two points for a win, one for a draw.

ATHLETICS.

To-day gymnastic classes will be opened by our premier sporting organisation, the Y.E.C. and as a capable instructor has been found in Sergt. Link of the Buffs, it is hoped that members will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded.

ACCIDENT TO MR. HALLIFAX.

Information was received at the Central Police Station yesterday that Mr. E. H. Hallifax, Police Magistrate in the New Territory, had met with a distressing accident, particulars of which have not come to hand yet, but it is believed that while out shooting near Tsipo the unfortunate gentleman's gun went off accidentally. Some of the shots entered his hand. The wound received temporary attention.

"A Country Girl" made her fifth public appearance under the A.D.C. auspices last night and as usual a good house was present to greet her.

THE PUBLIC CRITICISM OF THE KAISER.

[FROM OUR HAMBURG CORRESPONDENT.]

HAMBURG, November 12th.

As you will have learnt by telegram, the report of an interview with the Kaiser which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* has roused a storm of indignation all over the country such as has rarely been witnessed, and, although the monarchical feeling is too strongly developed to allow the respect due to the Sovereign to be lost sight of, the strongest disapproval is expressed by the public and in the Press that should have permitted the love of his grand-mother, the late Queen Victoria, and his affection for the British nation, to get the better of his judgment, and to have not only led him during the Boer war to act in opposition to the prevailing feeling of the nation and over the heads of his constitutional advisers, but to commit a breach of faith towards France and Russia by disclosing their confidential communications to the English Government. The declaration of the Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* a few days later, that, although he had not read the paper himself, but had referred it to the Foreign Office, he took the entire responsibility of the publication upon himself, only made matters worse. His loyalty in thus trying to shield his imperial master and his subordinates is fully admitted, and there are probably few who would have wished his resignation which he tendered at the same time to have been accepted, but it is asked: What is to be thought of a Chancellor who cannot find time to read so important a document and of a Foreign Office that fails to foresee the effects of such a publication at home and abroad? or is it to be attributed to Byzantine obsequiousness and want of backbone, that neither the Prince nor the Foreign Office should have ventured to open the eyes of the Kaiser to the danger of such a step? It is generally felt, that means must be devised to prevent for the future the personal interference of the Emperor in the politics of the country, and it has been suggested that an address expressing the feelings of the nation with regard to the disclosures and signed by the whole of the population should be presented to his Majesty. This idea, however, has been dismissed as impracticable, nor have the various parties in the Reichstag been able to agree upon a joint interpellation of the Chancellor, preferring to raise the question separately at last Tuesday's sitting.

The meeting on that day must be looked upon as one of the most momentous on record. Long before the time fixed for its opening, the streets in the neighbourhood of the building were densely crowded with an expectant multitude, access to the hall becoming exceedingly difficult. Inside, the galleries were filled to the last seat and beyond, and in that of the Press there was hardly room to take notes. The President having taken his seat about one p.m. and the ordinary business having been transacted in deathly silence, Prince Bismarck announced his intention of replying to the several interpellations as soon as they had been brought forward. The first to speak was the National-Liberal member, Herr Bassermann, who began by expressing the unbounded surprise and the profound grief of the entire nation at the disclosures, more especially when their authenticity was officially confirmed. Proceeding to analyze them, he said that the impression produced at home and abroad had been most unfavourable: England had turned a deaf ear to the wailing of the Kaiser, fearing its object to be the creation of distrust between her and the two Powers, France and Russia; these had deeply resented the Emperor's indiscretion in communicating their confidential overtures, which had been of a much milder tenor than represented at the interview; to the Queen, China, Japan and the United States had been pricked up their ears on hearing that Germany was increasing her naval armaments in view of possible future complications in the Pacific, and the Dutch and the Boers felt deeply hurt on learning that the Kaiser had supplied their enemy with a plan of campaign. The impression created in Germany had been no less appalling; many true patriots feared that the monarchical principle had been imperilled and strongly deplored the Emperor's exposing himself, as was inevitable, to the adverse criticism of other nations. He had been misinformed as to feelings of the nation; there existed no widespread animosity towards England, and the German naval programme was not directed against that country nor was it intended for the inauguration of a "Weltpolitik" in the Pacific. The revelations regarding the plan of campaign and the discussing of the proposals of the French and Russian Governments had reopened old wounds in the hearts of the sympathizers of the Boers during the war in South Africa. Whether Prince Bismarck had sanctioned the publication of the interview before it appeared, or had only assumed the responsibility afterwards, mattered little; it had been a "Comedy of Errors" that had provoked the wrath of foreign nations. The Chancellor had conducted the affairs of the State with great ability and often under great difficulties, but in the present instance a gross mistake had been made. They did not wish him to resign his office, but they did wish to impress upon him the necessity of preventing the personal interference of the Kaiser in matters of State. A declaration on the part of the Kaiser that he would act with greater reserve in future would greatly relieve the existing tension. The Emperor's statement with regard to the feeling generally entertained towards England showed how ill-informed he was and how little acquainted with the sentiments of the nation. He must be kept better informed and they must insist upon the present proceedings being brought to his knowledge unabridged. They further demanded the reorganization of the Foreign Office, where only really able men should be employed, and on a more direct control of the foreign policy of the country by the Reichstag.

They trusted that this would not lead to the opening of a gulf between the people and the Kaiser whose love for the fatherland and whose indefatigable labours for its welfare they all esteemed highly, but the conduct of affairs must be in the hands of a responsible minister, so as to shield His Majesty from the attacks of critics at home and abroad.

Herr Bassermann concluded by saying that an address to His Majesty would only be effective if signed by the whole of the State-preserving parties in the house. He and his friends were willing to join. He then read out the text of the interpellation in which the Chancellor was asked whether he held himself responsible for the publication of the interview in the *Daily Telegraph*.

The leaders of the other parties followed very much in the same strain, the interpellations varying slightly according to the party tenets. The speakers, one and all, denied the existence of any ill-feeling towards England, but deprecating making advances where such met with a cold reception; they agreed in insisting upon the necessity of the Kaiser abstaining from all interference in political matters.

After this the Chancellor rose to reply. He said that he did not intend to enter into all the particulars brought forward, as he had to consider the effect his words might have in foreign countries. He would state however that there were certain inaccuracies in the account of the interview. He knew this to be the case with regard to the plan of campaign, which was a myth. The remarks the Kaiser communicated to the Queen had been of an acrimonious character and had been distinctly stated in his letter to be apophorisms, theoretical observations on the conduct of war in general without practical bearing on the military operations in progress nor on their final issue. Both the present head of the General Staff and his predecessor had declared that no plan of campaign had ever been submitted to them, nor had they been forwarded to London. He solemnly protested against the imputation of unfair dealing towards the Boers; the German Government had warned them from the outset, that if they had recourse to arms they would stand alone and had advised them directly and indirectly to come to terms with Great Britain as the issue of a war could not be doubtful. As to the proposed intervention of the Powers, the account in the *Daily Telegraph* operated the case; it was known at the time that it had been the subject of discussion between the different Cabinets, so that the term "disclosures" was hardly correct. Without fuller information than the account supplied, it was impossible to say whether an indiscretion had actually been committed, for, supposing an attempt had been made to misrepresent the refusal of the German Government and to cast doubt on the honesty of their intentions, it might have been perfectly justified in bringing the matter to the cognizance of the British Ministers.

The words assigned to the Emperor, that the German people were hostile to England was likewise an exaggeration, as they always had been and still were desirous of cultivating peaceful and friendly relations with Great Britain on the basis of mutual esteem. This had been emphasized by the Emperor's own words. The passage relating to German interests in the Far East had been misquoted by the Japanese, for Germany's sole object was to obtain a fair share of the trade in those parts, and the additions to her fleet was not for the purpose of aggression there or in Europe. To deprive the Japanese of the fruits of their brilliant achievements was entirely foreign to the thought of the German people.

The Kaiser's efforts for the last two decades had been directed toward the establishment of friendly relations between England and Germany, but both sides had rendered the task a difficult one; this he had greatly deplored, feeling convinced that perpetual misunderstandings were prejudicial to the interests of both, and a danger to the whole of the civilized world. It was most unjust to him to doubt the honesty of his intentions and the sincerity of his ideals and his patriotism. The misconception placed on his endeavours in England had prompted him to give utterance to his sense of disappointment in conversation with his English friends; that the publication of the interview should not have produced the effect he desired was keenly felt by him and had caused painful excitement and regret in this country. It would—of this he was convinced—lead to greater reticence and reserve on the part of the Kaiser, even in private intercourse, and this was indispensable both in the interests of a consistent policy and of the authority of the crown.

The responsibility for the mistake made in dealing with the manuscript he was fully prepared to take upon himself, as it was repugnant to his feelings to make scapegoats of deserving officials, who had relied upon his habit of reading all papers laid before him himself. The Foreign Office had worked without a flaw during the eleven years he had held office. A case of remissness having occurred, he had tendered his resignation, and he could assure them that it had been one of the most painful decisions of his life to withdraw it when earnestly requested to do so by his imperial master. He had consented in the belief that it was his duty not to desert the Emperor and the country at so critical a moment, for the situation was serious and required the utmost circumspection, but it ill became the nation to show discouragement under the eye of Europe and thus to turn what must be regarded as a misfortune into a disaster. So far no harm had been done that could not be repaired; recent events were a warning which must not be forgotten, but there was no reason to pretend that the empire had been materially weakened in its foreign relations or at home. It was for them, the representatives of the nation to lead him their support, not as a favour, but as a duty they, he trusted, would not evade.

Not wishing to tire your readers, I leave the sequel of the account until next week and will conclude by mentioning that the King's birthday on the 9th inst. was celebrated in the customary way by a banquet at the Uhlenhorster Fehrbau to which over 160 members of the British colony and friends sat down.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

The following are the accounts for the six months from April 1st to September 30th—

Net profit	1,380,900.450
Brought forward from last account	310,531.715
Total	1,691,432.165
To reserve	690,045.470
Bonuses to officials	71,358.110
Dividend (10 per cent. per annum or ¥2.50 per share)	1,100,000.000
Special dividend (3 per cent. per annum or 50 sen per share)	220,000.000
Carried to next account	231,057.585

The following is the business report for the term—During the period under review the Company employed on both coasting and foreign services 76 steamers of over 256,000 tons, and also nine chartered vessels of over 35,000 tons. The quantity of cargo carried was over 1,380,000 tons and the number of passengers over 160,000, the vessels covering over 1,670,000 miles.

Coasting Service.—Owing to the depression of business at home the shipping to and from the Hokkaido decreased considerably, as did also other coasting services. Such a discouraging state of affairs has never been experienced during the summer season in past years. As a result the Company was obliged to keep four liners idle during the term.

Far Eastern Service.—The depreciation in the price of silver on the Chinese market has greatly affected the export of Japanese goods to China, while the imports from China have also greatly decreased. Shipments to and from Shanghai were also much less than in previous years. The Company's lines shipped abundant cargoes of beans and bean cake for the return voyage. The shipments at Korean ports and Vladivostok showed a considerable diminution as against the previous period.

European Service.—The exports from Japan were nearly equal to those of last year in point of volume. The shipments from Shanghai and Hongkong, however, showed a great falling off, while in the Straits Settlements and Colombo rather brisk business was done.

On account of the lower rates of freight, the receipts were not sufficient to cover the expenses. Since the beginning of August, commencing with the steamer *Hitchi maru* the cargo on the return voyage diminished considerably—so much so that more than half of the ships' cargo space was unused—a fact which has not been experienced since the opening of the European service.

American Service.—The economic depression both in the United States and Japan, coupled with the effect of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods, has practically reduced the shipments both on outward and return voyages. On the return voyages the goods were so scarce that nearly half of the liners carried only 400 or 500 tons per vessel.

Australian Service.—On the outgoing voyages considerable activity was witnessed, but the return voyages saw a diminution on account of the economic depression at home. At Hongkong, the intermediate port, there was practically no shipments owing to the Chinese agitation against Japan.

Bombay Service.—Shipments from Japan were very dull during the period under review. The shipments from Hongkong and Singapore, however, showed an increase over the previous term. A remarkable feature was the fact that the shipments of cotton from Bombay diminished greatly, but there were large shipments of cotton yarn from Bombay to Hongkong and Shanghai. In fact, the shipments both to the outgoing and return voyages were nearly equal to those of an average year.

Passenger traffic.—On the whole the passenger traffic on the coasting and the Far Eastern American services there was a considerable diminution in the number of third class passengers, but the traffic on the European service was active throughout the present period. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, there was an increase of 50 per cent. in the number of passengers, but a decrease of 20 per cent. in receipts.

THE GERMAN MINE DISASTER.

PRESIDENT FALLIERES' MESSAGE.

All hope of saving the miners still entombed in the workings of the Radob Colliery has been definitely abandoned, and the total number of the dead is put at the appalling figure of 360. Owing to the fire which raged and a recurrence of the explosion, the rescue parties were obliged to abandon their task, and the galleries were hermetically sealed with partitions of wood and plaster as the only means of extinguishing the flames. The pumps were also stopped, to enable the water to rise in the mine. Possibly two or three weeks will elapse before it will be safe to reopen the workings. As there are no side galleries in which the imprisoned miners could have taken refuge, as at Courrières, it was considered utterly impossible that any of them could be alive.

An impression got abroad that the precautions taken in the mine were not adequate, and demonstrations are made against those concerned in its management. Colliery officials who are recognised are greeted with cries of "Why have you shut in our husbands?" "Give us back our husbands!" and even shouts of "murderer" were heard. One woman, raving mad, and had to be removed to a charitable home brought to the surface, each claiming it as that of her husband.

By order of the Emperor, Prince Eitel Friedrich went to the scene of the disaster, where the Minister of Commerce, Herr Delbrück, is also present. Relief funds were started in many places, and the Berlin municipality subscribed £500.

The President of the Republic sent the following telegram to the German Emperor—

France has not forgotten the sympathy shown by German coal miners' unions to the French miners at the time of the Courrières disaster, and the heroism with which the Westphalian miners came to the succour of their French comrades. Our emotion has been the more profound on learning of the terrible catastrophe at the Radob pit. We take part with all our heart in the cruel grief which has befallen Germany, and I pray your Imperial Majesty to accept the expressions of my most sincere condolence. (Signed), A. Fallières.

M. Pichon called on Prince Radolin to express the condolence of the French Government.

THE LATEST "WONDER-CHILD."

Remarkable things are said about the eleven-year-old pianist, George Szell, who was to make his first appearance in England at the Albert Hall last month. The lad, who is a Hungarian, has already written two or three hundred compositions, including overtures, string quartets, and a comic opera. It is stated that he could sing more than 40 songs before he was two years old, and that his technique as a pianist is wonderful. His skill in scoring for an orchestra and his powers of improvisation are also declared to justify the much-used term of "wonderchild."

THE KING OF SIAM.

RECORD REIGN CELEBRATIONS.

ADDRESSES BY THE KING AND CROWN PRINCE.

At Bangkok last month to mark the fortieth year of the reign of His Majesty the King of Siam an equestrian statue of His Majesty was unveiled as a worthy mark of the appreciation in which the nation holds the benefits of the reign, and His Majesty laid the foundation stone of a new throne hall which the *Bangkok Times* says, is destined to be not the least magnificent of the possessions of the Kings of Siam.

At the unveiling of the statue, H. R. H. the Crown Prince read an address of which the following is a translation—

May I please Your Majesty, The Princes of the House and nobles, officers of Your Majesty's administration, both military and civil, together with the monks, priests, preceptors, scribes, tradesmen and commoners, all Your Majesty's subjects assembled here to-day are jubilant at the thought that Your Gracious Majesty has now fully completed forty years of Your glorious reign. It is the reign in record that surpasses all those of the ancient Sovereigns of the Ayudhya Monarchy, the King of the Kingdom of Siam, the ancient capital, down to the present day, the record of a Monarch that had equalled Your Majesty in the duration of rule. Were it for this unique historical distinction alone, our pride in Your Majesty's attainment would have sufficient reason, but we prefer to look further; in our estimation, a Sovereign is not to be judged by the length of his reign only, but by the results of his reign, and his long and successful rule, he has promoted the welfare of the people, and it can be shown that he has conscientiously striven to bring good to the nation, then can he be called a Sovereign who has not reigned in vain. Now, when we call to mind the degree of progress and prosperity Siam has attained during the last forty years, we are moved by feelings of appreciation for Your wise rule and of gratitude for the blessings which Your Majesty has bestowed on the State and the people in innumerable measures. I venture to say, Sire, that You are the Incarnate Sovereign of right divine, having come among us at the most opportune epoch when Siam endeavored to tread from the old way to the new, the path of progress, for if it had not had the benefit of Your wise Statesmanship, guiding the people by Your sagacious policy in the right path, this Land of the Free would never have reached the stage of advancement and prosperity which it now enjoys.

The instances of Your Majesty's love for Your people are too numerous for enumeration. It is a love as deep and as wide as the great ocean whose shores are beyond the range of human vision. Time would fail to detail even a tithe of them. What words could be found to extol the praise of that supreme act of grace, by which Your Majesty had granted unto Your people, liberty, making them free in fact as well as in name, the honored prerogatives did not deter Your Majesty from obeying the dictates of Your patriotic heart which places the interests of the nation at large always before Your own. This act of love is indeed an ornament that becomes a Sovereign rather than any coat of mail; it is a weapon mightier than all others, with which he is able to achieve that greatest of victories, the conquest of the hearts of men. This can be done only by love and benevolence. In this respect then, You are a great victor, for not only has Your Majesty won the heart of Your people but you have consolidated Your conquest with friendship and mercy. We could only say to you, that even the sense of security under Your protection. Even the people of other nations are unanimous in the admiration they value the friendship and international intercourse with our country because of the friendly feelings You have shown them that more than to appreciate Your rare qualities and wise administration.

The evidences of Your Majesty's sincere solicitude for Your people are before our eyes; how You are striving conscientiously to execute the sacred duties that devolve on You in all matters, in order to promote peace and happiness for Your people, and to subvert the evil influences in the path of righteousness, and to eschew evil ways as a loving Father watches over his dear children; how You concentrate Your attention upon the fostering of the best interests of Your people as the highest aims of Your life, untiring in Your work, unsparing in Yourself, for You recognize no obstacle as insurmountable. Above all as a man, Your Majesty has set Your Royal Person as an example for men, in a strict probity, succeeding in this by Your fortitude and consistency.

Sire, what I have tried to say is but a feeble part of what is due to Your Majesty; but it will suffice to show how one and all of us regard Your Majesty with feelings of undying loyalty and devotion, a sentiment which will be handed down as a sacred inheritance to our posterity. It is our cherished desire that there should be preserved for future generations, the testimony of national feelings for Your Most Gracious Majesty, and to this end we have resolved to follow in the path of righteousness, and to eschew evil ways as a loving Father watches over his dear children; how You concentrate Your attention upon the fostering of the best interests of Your people as the highest aims of Your life, untiring in Your work, unsparing in Yourself, for You recognize no obstacle as insurmountable. Above all as a man, Your Majesty has set Your Royal Person as an example for men, in a strict probity, succeeding in this by Your fortitude and consistency.

The Statute has been completed and, with Your Majesty's permission, has been presented to the centre of the Open Court at Dusit Park. With gladness of heart, we now pray Your Majesty to be pleased to unveil the Statue. This favour we crave shall be the augury of increased unity and prosperity of the nation under Your Majesty's benevolent Rule.

THE KING'S REPLY.

His Majesty read a reply of which the following is a translation—

Princes, Nobles, and People! Our heart is deeply touched by the friendly and joyful sentiments in praise of Ourselves and the sincere, albeit searching, appreciation of Our conduct during the past forty years, which have just been expressed on behalf of you all by Our very beloved son the Crown Prince.

We have felt no greater pleasure than when We listened to your repeated assurances that the efforts which We have made to govern the State and promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation have produced results which meet with your united satisfaction and approbation. It is indeed fitting that the more number of years the Throne need be no cause for admiration, for through such an event as Our own long reign may perhaps be looked upon with appreciative wonder, seeing that no previous monarch has equalled it in our national history, yet there have been many sovereigns of other countries who have reigned quite as long and even much longer.

To Us, however, this lengthened period of Our own rule has a special significance in that it has

enabled Us to pursue uninterruptedly a policy of Government upon which we had set Our mind. Every ruler is faced by the problems and is given the opportunities peculiar to the time and place within which his lot is cast. Whether his rule has been truly beneficial to his people, depends on how well he has dealt with those problems and how successfully he has taken advantage of those opportunities.

It may be remembered that in the times of our more remote Royal Ancestors the chief cares of Government were fighting the country's enemies, repelling invasion, extending and consolidating the power of Siam, and, again, fostering the development of agriculture among the people. To these tasks they devoted themselves. There was little foreign trade, and what there was of it was confined to adjacent countries and carried on by only certain classes of the population.

When Our August Father came to the throne, he entered into friendly relations with foreign nations and opened the way to more extensive international commerce. This brought about an important change in the existing condition of things, and while productive of great benefit to the people at large, it also involved a necessary alteration in the ways of government. Time was not permitted him, however, to carry these changes far and the measures then adopted could only be described as initial steps to suit the altered circumstances.

Upon Our accession, the necessity for further changes became more and more pronounced; it became apparent that the provisional measures introduced by Our Illustrious Parent were becoming inadequate, and that only a complete reform in the methods of administration would meet the new times and circumstances. To suddenly bring about sweeping changes in the deep-rooted institutions, without causing serious political disturbance, would be to attempt the impossible; and ways had to be considered whereby these reforms could be gradually but effectively introduced without producing any internal discontent. To accomplish this great aim thus became an object for constant thought and careful consideration of details to suit the progress of the times, and a strict watch was necessary in order that the opportunities to introduce improvements might not be allowed to pass by. It was in the nature of things that at the beginning, the new institutions had no solid support on which they could rest. Everything had to be created anew and what is most important—the people had, to be educated in their ideas and ideals to an appreciation of the improvements. But such a result cannot be obtained in less than a generation.

For these reasons, the progress of reforms could not be so rapid as was desired. Furthermore, the time and energy of the State, at the same time undergoing great changes to such an extent that Siam was rapidly finding herself placed in a situation, created by surrounding circumstances, widely different from that in which she had stood from olden times. Hence it became incumbent upon us to endeavor to meet this changed external order of things, in addition to the attention given to our internal affairs.

The changes which have taken place during the last forty years are such as even five hundred years of our present nation's existence could not have accomplished. It makes us especially happy to think that it is We who have occupied the throne throughout these forty eventful years and have enabled our beloved country to be guided in the path of administrative improvement and national prosperity along the line of a single and continuous policy which has not swerved or retrograded nor had its steady course checked or turned aside by any circumstance, down to the present day, with the result, as testified by you all, that our country and nation have attained the state of advancement and prosperity which is so evident. These results are, indeed, to Us a source of deep gratification.

That I should not be able to do of consideration unity of sentiment, and that the people should stand aloof and had not entered upon the course with foreign nations, our own conception of things was limited, little things were regarded as great, and the scope of our aims and desires was circumscribed; each one noted according to his own narrow ideas. But when our country contracted international friendships with foreign Powers, and there arose the ardent desire to place the government on a firm basis in order to preserve the independence of the country and at the same time to foster the welfare of the people, then it became evident that nothing but mutual confidence and help among all, from Prince to peasant, could accomplish the end in view. This spirit of unity, too, is necessary if we would instill in the minds of the people a feeling that they may confidently trust in the Government to guide them in the path of prosperity and progress, to do away with injustice and oppression. The same spirit is needed to make them feel that they belong to one nation without regard to origin or religious faith, to inculcate a spirit of patriotism, and to encourage them in the pursuit of industry to better their general condition.

To produce all these happy results, a combination of circumstances was necessary—wise administration, popular support, intelligence to perceive and distinguish the useful and the detrimental, and above all, the ability and experience to bring the great national aims to a happy consummation. In mentioning these, We have only enumerated some of the difficulties which had to be surmounted internally, and have chosen to omit the external factors which have exercised a retarding influence. Nevertheless, it is evident from the gradual but successful results we see at this present moment, that the true course of our national progress has not been materially interrupted.

The statue which you all have enthusiastically joined to erect in Our honor is a durable proof of the feeling of patriotism which unites your hearts and a testimony of your confidence and trust in Your Ruler and the Government. It will serve as an incentive to greater efforts to create more happy results to our nation in the future.

To the citizens and subjects of foreign States who have so kindly manifested their good will by participating in the erection of this beautiful monument. We offer Our very sincere thanks; and to you, Princes, Nobles and Our good People, the memory of this great honor which you have done Us during Our lifetime will always remain a source of profound gratification, equalled only by Our pleasure in witnessing the united fervor and enthusiasm with which you have displayed to Us on this auspicious occasion. The occasion appeals to Us as a happy augury for drawing closer and closer the ties of friendship between Our nation and foreign countries, which can conduce only to increased prosperity for our country and help to stir the hearts of our people to renewed effort to raise the dignity of our beloved nation and spur us all on in the path of the highest national attainment.

We gladly accept your kind invitation, and will now unveil this lasting monument of the patriotism of the Siamese Nation. Long may it stand as a great nation's testimony to future generations.

MANY WEEKS OF PERFECT AGONY

With Eczema on Arm and Legs—
Could Scarcely Sleep for Months—
Tried Many Treatments Without Result—Did Not Work for 11 Weeks—Relieved in Ten Days and

COMPLETELY CURED BY TWO SETS OF CUTICURA

"My trouble began with irritation on the legs and right arm which developed into eczema. It became so bad in a few weeks that I was in perfect agony. I was prevented from attending to my work, and, although I was only too pleased to try any remedy, I was unable to sleep at night—a thing which I had not been able to do for months—and in the course of another week there were unmanageable eruptions of the eczema, which I persevered with Cuticura, and in six weeks, using two supplies, I was cured. I have every reason to be grateful to Cuticura, for I was able to return to work after eleven weeks' illness. George Harrison, 22, South Millard, Yorkshire, June 11, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

For pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, dandruff, dry, itchy, falling hair, shaving, shampooing, sunburn, antiseptic cleansing, and for the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura and Cuticura Ointment are unequalled.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of the Skin, and Acute Cases of Eczema, Scabies, and Psoriasis. Cuticura Ointment to treat the skin, and Cuticura Tablets to purify the blood. A single set of Cuticura will cure most skin diseases. Send for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases. Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

49-10

THE KING AND THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY. A banquet was subsequently held and at the conclusion our toast was submitted—that of the health of His Majesty; and the honour of proposing this fell upon Mr. A. H. Bax, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Speaking on behalf of the assembled merchants of all nationalities—Siamese as well as foreign—he said—

"Your Majesty—We the commercial community, beg to offer to Your Majesty on this auspicious occasion the expression of our great respect and sincere congratulations.

We tender to Your Majesty our thanks for the encouragement which you have always been ready to give to the development of trade and commerce in Siam. We also thank Your Majesty for the honour you have done us to-night."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I propose the health of His Majesty the King."

The toast was received with the utmost enthusiasm and three hearty cheers were given, the national anthem being played. The banquet realized substantially as intended—the object of the evening and to hear the kind expressions offered us by the commercial community.

"The pioneers of trade in Siam have indeed been the merchants of foreign countries, from intercourse with whom there are now springing up to our great satisfaction, more and more Siamese traders. It is very beneficial to the commercial advancement of the country, and trade here, it is to their mutual advantage as well as to that of Siam."

"We appreciate the advance that trade has made in the land. Successful commerce is a great factor in promoting the progress of a country, and therefore we have always had at heart the encouragement of trade within Our dominions."

"We thank all who are present here to-night."

OPIUM IN HONOLULU.

The Chinese Anti-Opium League of Honolulu has given the following facts regarding the use of opium in Honolulu, to the Rev E. W. Thwing who is coming to Shanghai to aid in presenting some of the facts on opium at the conference, and has also prepared a petition for him to present at the conference.

1. From investigation we find there are 98 places in Honolulu for smoking opium.
2. There are 14 importers of opium, each year, importing about 400 boxes.
3. There are about 2500 Chinese who smoke opium.
4. There are about 38 American men and women who use opium in Honolulu.
5. There are over 30 Hawaiians who use the drug.
6. Many use the drug on the plantations and at other places in Hawaii.
7. Over 3000 opium users are found in Hawaii.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Delhi* left Singapore for this port on the 5th instant at 8.30 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on the 10th instant at about 10 a.m.

The Glen Line str. *Glenearn* left Singapore on the 6th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 12th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* sails from Yokohama on the 7th inst. and will be due to arrive in Hongkong on the 16th inst. She carries the American Mail from San Francisco on 17th ult.

The Ben Line str. *Benledi* from Middlesbrough, Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 5th instant for this port.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Nagasaki at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday the 6th inst., and left again at 5 p.m. Monday for Shanghai where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 8th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived Kobe at 5 p.m. on Friday the 4th inst., and left again at 1.30 p.m. Saturday for Yokohama where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 6th inst.

"COME DOWN TO DEVONSHIRE."

THREE HOURS OF MERRIMENT.

YOU DO MAKE US LAUGH!

THE HONGKONG A. D. C.

DECEMBER 8, AT 9 P.M.

Plan at ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Open 25th November, at 10 A.M.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1936. [1575]

THEATRE ROYAL

MAURICE E. BANDMANN PRESENTS

THE BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

Including: Miss FLORENCE HAMER.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.

"LADY FREDERICK."

Which has Broken all Records at Five London Theatres.

FRI. Dec. 11th.	THE LADY OF OSTEND.	FRI. Dec. 18th.	MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH.
SAT. Dec. 12th.	THE SILVER KING.	SAT. Dec. 19th.	ZAZA.
SUN. Dec. 13th.	THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY.	SUN. Dec. 20th.	THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL.
TUE. Dec. 15th.	THE FLAG LIEUTENANT.	TUE. Dec. 22nd.	JACK STRAW.
WED. Dec. 16th.	MRS. DOT.	WED. Dec. 23rd.	DIANA OF DOBSON'S.
THURS. Dec. 17th.	A ROYAL DIVORCE.	THURS. Dec. 24th.	THE GAY LORD QUEX.

Plan of Seats Now Ready at MOUTRIE & Co. PRICES \$3, 2 & 1.

Doors Open 8.30 P.M. Commence 9 P.M.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1936. [1636]

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WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from \$40 to \$40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Installments ranging from 15s. to £20.

Write for Handbook, sent post free.

BERNARD, CLYNE & Co., Bankers, 1, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).

HONGKONG, 24th November, 1936. [1514]

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SOLE AGENTS.

TO BE OBTAINED EVERYWHERE.

DRINK

"ASAHI" & "SAPPORO" BEER

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ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR

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FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1884 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1913, BRING FROM THE 1ST YEAR OF THE 70TH CYCLE TO THE 50TH YEAR OF THE 78TH CYCLE THAT IS THE 3RD YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39TH YEAR OF KWONG SUI.

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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. Thousands of letters keep testifying to the fact that the use of any irregularity of the System is a sure sign of ill-health. Those who use them to correct them, hence their popularity. At all Chemists and Druggists, or post free of MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. January to June, 1936. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1936.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

HOME REFRIGERATION—PRODUCER-GAS POWER—OZONEZED WATER SUPPLIES—WINDMILL TRAVELLERS—BLEACHING BY ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT—THE SIXTH SENSE—A CITY'S LONG LEAPS—A BLANKETED SEA.

The new ice-making apparatus of Prof. Andiffon, of Paris, is designed for domestic use, and is so simplified—especially by the elimination of stuffing boxes to prevent leakage—that it is claimed to use only a third as much power as ammonia machines, while it requires no attention. Any power can be used—even a hand-crank for the smallest machines. Two drums are mounted on a single hollow shaft, one end of which terminates in the smaller drum while the other end extends outside the larger drum to carry a pulley. In the larger drum, a pump is attached to the shaft, with a weight to keep it upright. Anhydrous sulphuric acid circulates in the two drums being compressed by the pump into liquid in the larger and evaporating into gas as it escapes through a tube into the smaller. The expansion drum is cooled, abstracting heat from its surroundings, while the heat of compression is radiated away from the other drum. The expansion drum can be enclosed in a refrigerator box, or placed in brine with metal containers for forming ice, and ice cream can be conveniently frozen in a can in the cooled brine. The pump is mounted in oil, which, like the acid, the sealed drums retain.

Producer-gas for power is used in the United States by over 500 plants, aggregating 150,000 horse-power, according to L. P. Totman. The sodium producer, using anthracite, retains fire for several days and includes the simple furnace in which the coal is partially burned, while other apparatus cleanses and cools the gas from the imperfect combustion as it passes on to the gas-engine. The system is claimed to be almost automatic in operation, very economical and absolutely safe, while there is no smoke and smoke-stacks are not needed.

Electrically-produced ozone is used in Germany for purifying the drinking water of the cities of Berlin, Paderborn and Wiesbaden. The ozonizer, supported on hollow iron posts, is an iron tank partly filled with water, with three glass tubes passing vertically from the air outside through tight joints in the bottom of the tank to the space above the water. An aluminium cylinder partially fills each tube. A current of 8,000 volts is used, the aluminium forming the positive and the tank the negative, and as air is passed through the tubes it is ozonized by a silent discharge between the aluminium and the glass. The ozone produced is led to sterilizing towers, where it is brought into contact with the water trickling down through gravel. Nearly all bacteria are destroyed, including all of typhoid or cholera, and those that remain are harmless. The disagreeable taste and odor disappear as the ozonized water passes through a masonry conduit on the way to the consumer.

Some experiments by naturalists of East Prussia have shown the possibility of tracing the migrations of birds, and that such migrations may extend to distances hitherto unsuspected. Many birds captured two years ago were released after being tagged with light foot rings bearing record numbers and the dates. Some of these marked birds have been reported from far away, a lake fowl, with a ring dated July 26, 1907, having been shot in Tunis, while a stock, with a ring dated July 5, 1907, was killed far south of the equator, near Fort Jameson, Rhodesia. That stock would travel from North Germany to Southern Africa was a revelation.

The uvial lamp—a mercury vapor lamp producing abundant ultra violet rays—is used for bleaching linseed oil at Langelsheim, Germany. Twenty lamps are immersed in a ton of crude oil at 176 degrees F. air being introduced in fine bubbles, and the ultra-violet rays cause the oil to absorb one-twentieth of its weight of oxygen, becoming clear and colorless. One horse-power hour of energy bleaches seven tons of oil.

The idea of a sixth sense was considered at the recent International Conference of the Blind at Manchester, England. Blind persons are able to distinguish objects at some distance, so as to avoid running against a piece of furniture or another person, and while it was suggested that this is simply a perception by very acute ordinary senses of a slight difference in temperature or of sound, or of a slight motion of the air, the Principal of Henshaw's Asylum for the Blind regarded it as the operation of a distinct sense. In those who possess sight this sense is untrained and unnoticed. When one of our ordinary senses is lost, the others become much more acute—without sight, for instance, touch and hearing being greatly quickened—and it is easy to understand that a method of perception ordinarily very slight or absolutely dormant would be greatly developed when its use should become necessary.

Some strenuous Americans may be surprised to note the intensity of the life that throbs in the heart of the British Empire, as indicated by the number of fast trains that run without stop between the metropolis and other leading cities. On the roads radiating from London, not less than 139 trains daily make no stop in distances of more than 100 miles. The Great Northern Railway from London to Grantham has a most remarkable traffic in its 14 trains a day that run 105 miles in 1 hour and 50 minutes, or at the rate of 57.5 miles per hour. The London Bristol run—119 miles at 59.2 miles per hour—is the fastest for a long distance.

A vapor blanket 30 feet thick is found by Prof. Frank H. Bigelow to cover the reservoir at Reno Nevada. Assuming that a like invisible shield protects the Salton Sea, it is concluded that this body may lose by evaporation not more than 4 or 5 feet yearly, instead of the 8 feet hitherto expected.

THE END OF THE COTTON TRADE DISPUTE.

Writing on the settlement of the cotton-trade dispute which had lasted seven weeks, the *Times* correspondent at Manchester states that a settlement was brought about at a conference between the Emergency Committee of the Federation of Cotton Spinners Associations and representatives of the operatives spinners and card room workers. The operatives unanimously agreed to a reduction of wages by 5 per cent. on the understanding that it should not be enforced until March. To this proposal the employers consented, with the result that as many of the mills as are in a position to do so will re-open.

At the close of the proceedings, which occupied about an hour, the following official report was dictated to the representatives of the Press:—

Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P., on the behalf of the three operatives' organizations presented the following statement addressed to Mr. Macara as president of the Federation, and dated November 6—

"In view of the terrible distress now prevailing, largely brought about by the unfortunate stoppage in the cotton industry, and which has been so forcibly brought to our notice at our meetings with the mayors of the Lancashire cotton towns held under the presidency of Alderman Frankenburg, Mayor of Telford, we have decided that, on condition that the employers agree to post-date the 5 per cent. reduction in the cotton operative's wages from the first pay day in January to the first pay day in March, we will without any further ballot, instruct and advise our members to return to work as soon as arrangements can be made, but in any case not later than Monday, the 16th inst."

This was signed by Mr. Mullin, Mr. Marsland, and Mr. Cross, on behalf of their respective organizations.

Having read the statement Mr. Macara requested the operatives' representatives to retire while the employers discussed the proposal. When the operatives' representatives returned to the room, the chairman stated that after mature consideration the Employers' Committee had decided to accept the proposals made by Mr. Shackleton on behalf of the three operatives' organizations. The following official agreement was then signed:—

"Terms of agreement between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners Associations, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and the Amalgamated Northern Counties Association of Warpers, Reelers, and Winders on the question of a 5 per cent. reduction of wages. It is hereby agreed that on and after the first pay day in March, 1937, the wages of the operatives in the departments covered by the above-mentioned operatives organizations shall be reduced 5 per cent., such reduction to be under the terms and conditions of the Brooklands agreement. (Signed) John Smethurst, William Marsland, William Mullin, Joseph Cross, on behalf of their respective organizations."

By the settlement industrial peace is secured in the cotton trade until March, 1937, as, under the terms of the Brooklands agreement, neither side can make a general demand for a change in the rate of wages.

Mr. James Crinion, president of the Card-room Markers Association, in an interview, said:—"The settlement is looked upon by both sides as a fair compromise. We have not got all we wanted; but we have not come out of it badly. The settlement is a tribute to the activities of the Lancashire mayors, and particularly to those of Mr. Frankenburg, and Mr. George Pickup Holden. I cannot speak too highly of the work of the two mayors whose names I have mentioned. A pleasing feature of this business is that the executives of the three organizations have got back to the old feeling of good fellowship. This is a good augury for our working together well in the future."

Mr. William Marsland, the Spinners' secretary said:—"It has been evident to me all along that there could be no settlement of this dispute without submitting to a reduction. I believe that now the dispute is settled. It will give general satisfaction to the operatives, not only in the cotton trade, but in other trades as well. The action taken by the cardroom workers' officials will give satisfaction. I think, to the great majority of their members. Had they not taken that action, I am confident that this ballot would have settled it. As far as the spinners are concerned, the settlement gives us exactly what we agreed to at first—namely, to get four months' work at the old rate of wages before the reduction is put into operation. In agreeing to the settlement we did not sacrifice any principle, or depart from the position we have taken up since the outbreak of the dispute, or at least the position took up at the beginning has been fully justified."

Mr. C. W. Macara, president of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, in an interview after the announcement of the settlement, said:—"Now I hope we shall soon get back to business and be good friends again; I hope no trace of bitterness will be left behind. I am sure both sides are grateful to Alderman Frankenburg and other Lancashire mayors for their valuable assistance. About 40,000,000 spindles have been affected for seven weeks, so that the stoppage of production is not very much smaller than was the case in the 20 weeks stoppage of 15,000,000 spindles in 1932-3, which ended in the framing of the Brooklands agreement. Under that agreement at least seven disputes which might have resulted in industrial war on a large scale between the Employers' Federation and the Operatives' Amalgamations have been amicably settled. The reduction will not take place until more than seven months after we were entitled to enforce it under the provisions of the Brooklands Agreement of which I do not think the operatives took full advantage when the swing of the pendulum was towards prosperity. The seven weeks' stoppage, though its effect is very severe, has been far from an unmixed evil. Even if we had not had the closing of the mills, owing to the dispute we should have been compelled to run half-time in the fall of the year, and this would have meant the same length of stoppage, but over a longer period. Of course, regulated short time is incomparably preferable to the barbarous methods of strike or lockout. Now the struggle is over let us have an automatic scheme for the regulation of wages. Such a scheme is already almost perfected, and I shall be perfectly disappointed if the said experiences of the last seven weeks have not gained for it many new adherents."

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Charmante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charmant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. E. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

MR. TAFT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

In the course of a conversation Mr. Taft stated that he was quite unable to understand the contention of the Democrats that his accession to the Presidency would arouse trouble in the Philippines. The idea of the President-Elect's critics seems to be that he is well known to be a good friend of the Filipinos that some natives will expect him to give them at least a pretty full measure of Home Rule, if not actual independence. It is true that Mr. Taft is a very good friend of the Filipinos, but his residence among them as Governor enabled him to study their faults as well as their virtues. As a matter of fact, Mr. Taft does not consider the Filipinos fit for complete self-government, and he is of opinion that they will not be fit for perhaps a couple of generations.

Mail advices just to hand give a striking picture of the inaptitude of the Filipinos in the matter of municipal government, which they at present manage themselves to a large extent. The demonstration was made in connection with the recent visitation of cholera, and it is clear that the Filipinos are not fit for the strong action taken by the Central Government, nothing suggested by modern science would have been done to check the ravages of the disease. The same mail brings evidence of political unrest in the Philippines, and it may well be that this will be further encouraged by the expectation that a sympathetic President at Washington might not sanction strong measures to put down sedition. The agitators are certainly doomed to a rude awakening if their dreams really depend for realization upon a sentimental lack of firmness on the part of the Taft Administration. From the New York correspondent of the *Globe*.

SHANGHAI PRISONERS AND THE AMNESTY.

With the amnesty which is in prospect to civil prisoners all over China on the occasion of the coronation, the Shanghai *Mercury* says, these confined in the debtors' goal within the Settlement are bestirring themselves towards a similar end. By the merchants who are detained for debt owing to foreigners a petition has been drawn up for presentation to the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Tao-tai, and German Consul-General calling attention to this amnesty, and asking for the same indulgence. They instance the case of the prisoners at Nantao, who, they mention, have already been released, and pray that on giving security they may also be free. It is pointed out that the Mixed Court will not attend to civil cases for a considerable time on account of the national mourning, and no sooner will that period have expired than China New Year will be at hand, and the Seals will be closed for many days longer. If released on security they would have a chance to collect money and settle their debts at once, but, if detained longer, this might be impossible. Being out on security their re-arrest in case of inability to settle would be quite easy. The petition states that many of them have been in prison for months, and their own petitions to the Magistrate have been in vain they ask those to whom their prayer is presented to have them released. The matter will be decided in a day or two.

A LIVING WELCOME.

WHAT SIR PERCY SCOTT READ ON THE SLOPES OF A HILL.

As Sir Percy Scott's squadron, on its way to Capetown last month passed Sea Point it was greeted from the slopes of Signal Hill with the word "Welcome," formed by seven hundred children all dressed in white. Each vessel as it passed signalled a response. The *Good Hope* entered the bay trying the ensign presented to the flag by the ladies of Cape Colony. Sir Percy Scott, in replying to the address presented at his flag ship, the *Good Hope*, marked the Imperial Government's appreciation of the Colony's patriotism and wisdom in assisting to strengthen the Navy.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS, AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THORNE'S OLD VAT

PER OAK

THE VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS NEW SINCE 1881

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SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Capsules, Cubes, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

GRIMAUD'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CROUP, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLIC, DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, AND BRONCHIAL TUBES.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 1 P.M. of the 8th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1936. [1629]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BUELOW."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that the exproportion of Opium Tobacco and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 10th Dec., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th Dec., at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 14th Dec., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

The Steamer brings cargo.

Ex S.S. "DANDELO" from Venice.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELOHRS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1936. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"NILE"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORTSAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th Decem., 1936. [1]

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KAISHA. (MITSU BISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW, and KAMIYAMADA, Collieries.

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Cable addresses for above: "IWASAKI" Codes, A1, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co. MANILA: Messrs. MACORDRAY & Co. For Particulars apply to H. OISHI, Manager, No. 2, Pedler, Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 7th August, 1936. [716]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST, BY CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 461 Pages, and includes a Sketch Map of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G. and Dr. A. HENRIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblems in Gold.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 10th Dec.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS DEVAHIA	DEVANHA Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R.	Noon, 12th Dec.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	PALESTINE Capt. F. B. Ferguson	About 15th Dec.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SUNDA Capt. G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	About 20th Dec.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 8th Dec., 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 9th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 11th Dec., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 15th Dec., 3 P.M.

MANILA ZAMBOANGA PORT DARWIN THURSDAY ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE BRISBANE, SYDNEY with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH.

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REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
HONGKONG, 8th December, 1908.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

11

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

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HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 11 A.M.
"HAIMUN"	SWATOW	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at Noon.
"HAICHING"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	FRIDAY, 11th Dec., at 11 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1908.

1579

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"HANGSANG"	Tuesday, 8th Dec., Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, CHEFOO & CHINGWANGTAO	"CHIPSING"	Wed., 9th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"ESANG"	Thursday, 10th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI VIA FOOCHOW	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 10th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"WAISHING"	Thursday, 10th Dec., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 11th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 11th Dec., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Wed., 16th Dec., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 18th Dec., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Monday, 21st Dec., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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HONGKONG, 8th December, 1908.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

16

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HONGKONG SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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ANPING VIA SWATOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 10th Dec., at Daylight.
AMOI & FOOCHOW	"JOSHUN MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th Dec., at 8 A.M.

* These new Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. First-class Cabins Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China Ports.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Company's Local Branch Office, Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1908.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

13

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FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE Co.'s Newly Built Passenger Steamer "HIRANO MARU"

(Steamship to the well-known "KAMO MARU") tons 9,000 gross reg. Captain H. Fraser, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 30th DECEMBER, at Daylight. Every known comfort provided on board for travellers: First-class staterooms amidships comprising ordinary Two-Berth Cabins, Single Berth Cabins and Full Suite. Elegant Dining Saloon, Drawing Room, Social Hall and Smoking Room. Electric Light and Electric Fans throughout. Barber Saloon, Dark Room and Laundry. Doctor and Stewardesses. Unexcelled service.

Cheapest passage rates to Europe and around-the-world.

For further particulars apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

[1599]

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.



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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
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DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	HAKATA MARU Capt. T. Mura WAKASA MARU Capt. N. Nielsen KAGA MARU Capt. G. S. Lapraik TOSA MARU Capt. J. Nagai NIKKO MARU Capt. A. E. Moss KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Matheson TOTOMI MARU Capt. M. Winckler KAWACHI MARU Capt. H. Petersen YEBOSHI MARU Capt. B. Kon KUMANO MARU Capt. N. Matheson	6161 6265 6301 5828 5539 5076 3412 6101 3798 5076	WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at Daylight WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec., at Daylight TUESDAY, 8th Dec., at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 22nd Dec., at 4 P.M. THURSDAY, 24th Dec., at Noon FRIDAY, 22nd Jan., at Noon WEDNESDAY, 9th Dec., at Noon SATURDAY, 12th Dec., at Daylight THURSDAY, 17th Dec., at Noon WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon

* Omittung Yokohama.

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Hongkong, 3rd December, 1908.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER.

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EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI. RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD., ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK. SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD. GOTHENBURG.

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SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	About 6th December.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	End of December.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE and COPENHAGEN	"SIAM"	Beginning of Jan., 09

For Further Particulars apply to
HONGKONG, 28th November, 1908.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

6

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
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S.S. ANDALUSIA ... 3rd Jan. 09	
S.S. SLAVONIA ... 17th Jan. 09	
S.S. SAXONIA ... 27th Jan. 09	FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:
S.S. SPEZIA ... 8th Febr. 09	S.S. SCANDIA ... 22nd Dec.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG, 30th November, 1908.

HONGKONG Office.

12



HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

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SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1908.

14

PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY BY THE MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

TONS REG.

"PRINZESS ALICE"	10,911	ON MARCH 10TH.
Capt. G. Rott.		
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Capt. R. Meyer.		
"PRINZ LUDWIG"	9,630	ON APRIL 7TH.
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Early booking recommended.

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Hongkong, 1st December, 1908.

[1624]

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10,500 TONS.

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

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1st SALOON	£71.10	SINGLE	£106.14	RETURN.
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E. A. HEWETT,
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Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

[1600]

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STEAMSHIP SERVICE—Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "KORO MARU" (2877 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchurian Express and Trans-Siberian Route (International Train de Luxe).

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